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GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, September 16, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Turkey.—In Smyrna on September 5 and 7 there were registered 2 cases of plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended September 2 there were registered in Egypt 6 fresh cases of plague (and 4 deaths), namely: 5 cases (3 deaths) in Alexandria, and 1 case (1 death) in the district of Achmun.

Japan.—During the month of June there occurred in Formosa 433 cases of plague (with 329 deaths), of which 296 cases (218 deaths) occurred in Tainan; 61 cases (53 deaths) in Ensuiko; 31 cases (22 deaths) in Taipeh; 30 cases (22 deaths) in Kagi; 7 cases (6 deaths) in Toroku. The total number of plague cases registered in Formosa during the first half of the current year amounted to 3,991 (with 2,821 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended September 3 was a little lower than that of the foregoing week, amounting to 18.3 per thousand of the population, thus being, however, higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.9 per thousand.

Two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin. The following places had a considerably higher death rate than this city, viz: Munich, Dresden, Bremen, Magdeburg, Hanover, Königsberg, Breslau, Leipzig, Halle, Brunswick, Cologne, Nuremberg, and Rixdorf (with 28.2). On the other hand, the following cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Stuttgart, Frankfort on the Main, Cassel, Charlottenburg (with 13.4), Schöneberg (with the minimum, 9.6), as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths in Berlin was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life, a slight increase in the mortality being noted among the higher-age classes. The mortality rate among infants amounted to 8.1 per year and thousand, this being lower than the Munich and Leipzig rate, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs caused 33 deaths, while acute diseases of the intestines claimed 234 victims; 98 infants succumbed to cholera. Furthermore, there were registered 76 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 36 deaths from cancer, 13 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from measles, 5 deaths from enteric fever, 4 deaths from diphtheria. Finally 4 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 19, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.